

CC Increasing (BPI) protein. BPI proteins are isolated from the granules
CC of mammalian polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMN). The peptides are
CC derived from the sequence of an isolated BPI holoprotein (AAR81245).
CC They are especially based on the 3 antibacterial functional domains: I
CC (AAR81085), II (AAR81086) and III (AAR81087) present in N-terminal regions
CC of the BPI holoprotein. The peptides are used to treat fungal infections
CC together with other antifungal cpds e.g. fluconazole or amphotericin B.
CC The antifungal activity of the peptides may also be enhanced by addition
CC of a lipopolysaccharide binding protein (LBP) e.g. AAR81246. The
CC peptides can be used to treat fungal infection, esp. Candida albicans.
CC They are also useful for killing or inhibiting fungi in vitro e.g. for
CC sterilising medical instruments. This peptide corresponds to residues
CC 148-161 of the holoprotein.

XX Sequence 14 AA;

Query Match 100.0%; Score 57; DB 16; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.0023;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 KWLQLFHKK 10
Db 5 KWLQLFHKK 14

RESULT 107

AAR86546
ID AAR86546 standard; peptide; 14 AA.

XX AAR86546;

DT 15-MAR-1996 (first entry)

DE BPI.97 for use in treating liver damage.

XX BPI; bactericidal permeability increasing protein; RES;
KW reticuloendothelial; Kupffer cells; liver insult; hepatotoxic;
KW hepatectomy; trauma; viral hepatitis; chronic inflammatory.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO9510297-A1.

XX 20-APR-1995.

PF 05-OCT-1994; 94WO-US11404.

PR 15-OCT-1993; 93US-0132510.

XX (XOMA) XOMA CORP.

PI Boermeester MA, Van Leeuwen PAM;

XX WPI; 1995-161572/21.

PT Use of bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein prods. - for
PT treating adverse physiological effects of a depressed
PT reticuloendothelial system function.

XX Claims 6,13; Page 71; 136pp; English.

CC The patent relates to the new use of a BPI protein product for treating
CC adverse effects associated with depressed reticuloendothelial system
CC function, especially diminished function of Kupffer cells of the liver
CC resulting from physical, chemical or biological insult. Physical insult
CC is exemplified by partial or total hepatectomy such as accompanies
CC transplantation, and trauma. Chemical insult is exemplified by the
CC results of exposure to hepatotoxic substances such as chloroform,
CC glucosamine, carbon tetrachloride and ethanol. Biological insult is
CC exemplified by (non-)infectious diseases such as viral hepatitis and
CC chronic inflammatory hepatitis. The BPI protein product is preferably
CC rBPI-23, rBPI-21, rBPI, rBPI-42 dimer or one of 222 specified BPI
CC peptides. The present sequence is one of the specified peptides.

XX Sequence 14 AA;
SQ

Query Match 100.0%; Score 57; DB 16; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.0023;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 KWLQLFHKK 10
Db 5 KWLQLFHKK 14

RESULT 108

AAR76333
ID AAR76333 standard; peptide; 14 AA.

XX AAR76333;

DT 25-JAN-1996 (first entry)

DE Bacterial permeability-increasing peptide BPI.97.

XX BPI peptide; bacterial permeability-increasing peptide; bactericidal;
KW therapeutic effectiveness; antibiotic; concurrent administration;
KW reverse resistance; gram-negative bacteria.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9508344-A1.

XX 30-MAR-1995.

PF 22-SEP-1994; 94WO-US11225.

PR 22-SEP-1993; 93US-0125651.

PR 11-JUL-1994; 94US-0273401.

XX (XOMA) XOMA CORP.

PI Cohen J, Kung AHC, Lambert LH, Little RG;

XX WPI; 1995-161465/21.

PT BPI protein and an antibiotic in a medicament - for treatment of
PT gram-negative bacterial infection

XX Example 24; Page 170; 259pp; English.

CC BPI (bacterial permeability-increasing) peptides (AAR76244-458) were
CC screened for bactericidal effects on E. coli strains J5 and O11:B4
CC in a radial diffusion assay. BPI peptides which retain antibacterial
CC activity are expected to improve the therapeutic effectiveness of
CC antibiotics when concurrently administered. Concurrent administration
CC of BPI protein products and antibiotics is shown to reverse resistance
CC of a variety of gram-negative organisms to antibiotics.

XX Sequence 14 AA;

Query Match 100.0%; Score 57; DB 16; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.0023;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 KWLQLFHKK 10
Db 5 KWLQLFHKK 14

RESULT 109

AAW05943
ID AAW05943 standard; peptide; 14 AA.

XX AAW05943;

XX